

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

DEATH OF JUDGE GILLENWATERS.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters, which took place at Elizabethton on Monday, March the 27th, 1876.

He was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1826. While quite a youth his father moved to Illinois. About the year 1840 both of his parents died, and he with his brothers and sisters, some older and some younger than himself, returned to Tennessee. The date of his return to Tennessee marks the beginning of his life struggles. He entered the cabinet shop of Mr. Huffmaster, of Rogersville, to learn the trade, but being studious and a great lover of books, he soon abandoned the cabinet shop, and set out to educate himself. How well he succeeded, his history tells. In early life he professed religion at Bunker Hill Camp Ground in Hawkins County, and joined the M. E. Church. At the age of twenty years he entered the ministry as an itinerant and labored earnestly and regularly in the cause of his Master for 12 years, after which he located, but still continued his labors as a local preacher. In 1854, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah W. Brice, daughter of Elijah Gillenwaters, who survives him. Before the late war, he studied law, and in 1868 was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Judicial district of Tennessee. According to a change made in the Constitution of the State, it became necessary to again elect the Judiciary of the State in 1870, at which time he was again elected by the people, and continued to serve as Judge up to the time of his death. The last term of the Circuit Court at Elizabethton was a very laborious one. He held day and night sessions in order to clear up the docket in the time allowed him at that place. But on Saturday night after his heavy week's work, he was taken sick, though his illness did not consider him dangerously ill until two days before his death. He received medical attention from Dr. J. A. Cameron up to Monday morning last, when Dr. Wheeler was called in for consultation. But medical aid and kind attention from friends failed, and Judge Gillenwaters is no more.

A citizen writing us from Elizabethton in regard to his death says: "Judge Gillenwaters died yesterday evening at the Cameron Hotel at 7 o'clock, surrounded by a large circle of weeping friends. His death was the most peaceful and tranquil I ever witnessed. As soon as his death was announced, profound sorrow and grief were depicted upon the face of every one. On Tuesday morning, in honor of the distinguished dead, the business houses were closed, and the different Church bells tolled. The citizens congregated to take the last look of one whom they loved, respected and so highly esteemed as a worthy and Christian gentleman." On yesterday the remains were conveyed on the train to Rogersville, and will be interred at his residence to day.

Judge Gillenwaters was kind hearted, but firm and unflinching. He always did his duty and was ever ready to devote his means to those who were in distress.

—Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, died at Columbia last Thursday.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF TENNESSEE.

Hon. James W. Deaderick has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The Nashville American says:

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

James W. Deaderick, the Chief Justice elect of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was born in Jonesboro' Washington County, Nov. 25, 1812. He was educated at the East Tennessee University, and at Center College, Danville, Ky. At the age of twenty he married Miss McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a distinguished Kentucky surgeon, and grand-daughter of Gov. Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first Governor.

At the age of 30 he commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Luckey, the first Circuit Judge and Chancellor of the Jonesboro' District. He remained at Jonesboro' until just after the war, when he removed to Knoxville in April, 1867. He was elected to the State Senate of 1851-2; was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860, and was elected to the Supreme Judgeship in 1870. Chief Deaderick had six sons in the Confederate army.

Mr. Editor:—Chancery Court adjourned to-day. Judge Smith did not reach here until Tuesday of last week. He then took the bench, and presided during the remainder of the term, in his usual popular style. Whatever else may be said of him by his political enemies, and he has few others, all who come in contact with him admit that he is a conscientious Judge. Those who affected to sneer at him, now acknowledge his ability. It would be better for the country if all our officials were as thoroughly honest.

The lawyers in attendance upon the Circuit Court, which is now in session, are nearly all Democratic, and it would be safe to say that half of them aspire to be Judge of the Circuit or Chancery Court so soon as there is a vacancy or to represent the first Congressional District

in the next Congress.

If it should be our misfortune to have either of the places filled with a Democrat we would prefer one from Sullivan, because most of them are generous, pleasant fellows who can tolerate a difference of opinion, and do not belong to the narrow minded wing of the party.

On account of sickness, Judge Gillenwaters did not reach this place on Monday and C. J. St. John was elected special Judge.

The sad intelligence of the death of Judge Gillenwaters has just been received. The announcement produced a profound sensation, and all countenances show sorrow, if he had an enemy here while living, he has none now that he is dead. All persons seem to agree that a good man has fallen. Circuit Court will no doubt adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Since writing the above the citizens of the County and the members of the Bar held a meeting for the purpose of giving expression of their appreciation of the character and feeling touching the death of the Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters.

Col. J. B. McClain, was called to the chair and after some brief and appropriate remarks, appointed a committee composed of Hon. R. R. Butler, Col. Geo. R. McClellan, Rev. J. B. Brisco, Col. U. L. York and Capt. Newton Hacker to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The Committee withdrew and after a short absence returned and presented their report which was read and unanimously adopted.

The preamble after reciting the object of the meeting and briefly touching upon the history of Judge Gillenwaters' life, concludes with the following resolutions:

"Resolved: That we regard the death of Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters, as a public and private calamity, and deplore his loss as a misfortune to the State and to the country.

"Resolved: That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, and tender to them our sincere condolence in their sad affliction and irreparable loss.

"Resolved: That Hon. Charles J. St. John the special Judge now presiding in this Court, and Jno. B. McClain, Esq., the Chairman of this meeting be appointed a committee to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

"Resolved: That out of respect to the memory of the deceased that the special Judge of this court be requested to adjourn the Civil Docket until the next regular term—that he adjourn this Court until to-morrow morning, March the 29th, 1876, 'till the usual hour, and then transact only such business as the public interests may require, and so soon as practicable, adjourn the Court until the next Court in course.

"Resolved: That a copy of these proceedings and resolutions with the consent of the special Judge presiding, be spread upon the minutes of this Court, and that the Secretary of the meeting furnish copies to the newspapers of the County for publication, with the request that the newspapers in the Circuit copy the same."

Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Brisco and Judge Butler on the character of Judge Gillenwaters. The meeting adjourned sine die, and the Court until to-morrow morning.

J. F.

Blountville, March 28th, 1876.

IN MEMORIA.

Mr. Editor:—Ere this, no doubt, you have heard the sad news of the death of JUDGE GILLENWATERS, who departed this life on the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mrs. Cameron, in Elizabethton. We believe it has pleased God in His Providence, to remove from high official position one of our purest and best public servants—the only one occupying the station that he did, that seemed to, so fully, and profoundly reverence God and His Holy day, and that showed his supreme dependence on the disposer of all good, by opening and organizing his Courts by devotional exercises—thus appealing to God, and the conscience of men, in that way that never fails to reach the heart, and insure success, and without which as little as the thoughtless may appreciate it, no nation can enjoy permanent peace and prosperity.

The Great Teacher says pray always and in everything give thanks. This Divine precept cannot be gaisayed, without incurring God's displeasure. His reasons so kindly expressed just one week before his unexpected death, on opening the Court at Elizabethton, for honoring the Religion of the Bible, and for laying his burden on the Lord, were clear, simple and conclusive. His charge to the jury—the last charge was peculiarly interesting, and in point of moral force unsurpassed by anything of the kind we ever heard—was listened to with marked attention, and seemed to carry the desired conviction to every heart. We had known the Judge for 25 years, but the more we knew of him the better we loved him, and the more confidence we reposed in him. Who will not acknowledge his separation to be a calamity? May we not indeed say a great man is fallen? One that feared God and eschewed evil. One that sought peace and pursued it. Shall we have another such man to fill his place?

When will our people learn this Divinely sustained fact? "When the wicked rule the people mourn, but when the righteous rule the people rejoice." May the good Lord in these eventful times, help the people to choose men! not only practical, but high-toned Christian men to be their public servants. In our inmost soul, do we sincerely sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, as well as with the citizens of our common country—hoping however that this sad dispensation of God's providence will be sanctified to our good and the good of our poor fallen race, both here and hereafter, in time and in eternity.

Fraternally.

W. G. B.

Buffalo, Carter Co., Tenn., March 28, 76.

The Senatorial Race.

Mr. Editor:—On the first Thursday of November next, there will transpire one of the most important elections ever held in Tennessee. A Governor and Legislature are to be chosen that will guide and control the destinies of the State for the next two years.

Through Democratic mismanagement we are involved in serious financial embarrassments in difficulties so extreme and complicated that even some of our ablest and wisest minds can see no way of tiding over the trouble except by repudiation.

There are many other questions beside finance that will require legislation, and such legislation as the greatest caution, prudence and wisdom can vouch safe to our suffering and embarrassed people.

Two United States Senators are to be elected, and this consideration calls for the best talent of the country to constitute our Legislative councils.

Your correspondent has carefully studied the ability and qualifications of the several Republican aspirants for the Senate, and after weighing their respective claims with the utmost impartiality has reached the opinion that E. N. Griffith, Esq., possesses superior claims and merits to all others and he therefore most confidently recommends him to the favorable consideration of the nominating convention.

Mr. Griffith is a gentleman of the first order of talent, integrity and unimpeachable Republicanism. He has always labored steadfastly and zealously for the advancement and success of the party, and has never, in the way of office, sought reward. Possessing a keen, penetrating mind, fully alive to the interests of the country and a lawyer of culture, he possesses in an eminent degree, all the requisites of an able and efficient legislator. Fully satisfied that he will reflect lustre and credit upon the district, we ask and hope he will be honored by the Convention with the nomination.

VOTER.

Brierley's District, March 28th, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—I notice an article in the last issue of the *Elizabethton Republican* in which complaint is made of the management of the Pension Office at Knoxville as to the delay of checks due to the Pensioners from that Agency. I have only to say that the charge made is certainly unjust and no doubt comes from a source where little knowledge is possessed by the author of the immense amount of business before the office. There is about 3,000 Pensioners borne upon the rolls of that Agency all of which are paid quarterly. It should be remembered by the writer of the article that there is something more to be done than to simply issue and mail checks, records have to be made, and copies retained. Again every person who has any knowledge of Government business knows that every letter has to be to the place, and requires the strictest scrutiny by the office in order to keep the business in proper shape, vouchers are taken up from day to day according to turn until all are paid, while a great many apply in person who have the preference, everything considered, it is the most punctual office in the United States and stands in that light before the Department at Washington. I am satisfied that if the author of the article, referred to had been cognizant of the amount of labor devolving upon this office he would not have thought of writing such an article.

S.

MURDERED FOR A NICKEL.

The Jest That Ended in a Tragedy—An Israelite Fatally Stabbed by a Negro Bootblack.

About 9 o'clock last night an Israelite peddler, named B. Blumenstein, aged 36 years, who lived with his family—wife and child—at No. 141 Beal street, up stairs, was stabbed and killed by a negro thief named Bob Wheeler. The circumstances attending the killing were as follows: A social gathering was being held at a house in the neighborhood, and Wheeler, who is about 35 years old, got a blacking brush, etc., and took a stand in front of J. Goldberg's clothing store, No. 144, thinking he could make a few nickels by shining boots. Blumenstein, who was in the store, had Wheeler shine his boots, and when he had finished some one in the store remarked jokingly to Wheeler, "That man will never pay you for that."

Blumenstein, seeing the negro was plagued, kept up the joke by saying he did not intend to pay him. Wheeler became angry and abusive, and finally drew a pen knife, with which he stabbed Blumenstein in the left side of the neck, just above the collar bone, evidently severing an artery. After doing the stabbing the negro ran toward DeSoto street, and though Buck-ignani's saloon, on the corner of DeSoto and Beal streets. Blumenstein pursued him into the saloon where he fell, Wheeler escaping through a back door. The injured man was taken up and carried to his place of residence, which was only a few yards distant, where he expired soon after being laid on his bed.

An inquest was held on his remains by Esquire Elliott and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Bob Wheeler, the murderer is an old offender, well known to our police authorities and he will no doubt soon be apprehended. *Memphis Avalanche.*

A Tale of Woe.

I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I clasped her beautiful form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beautiful eyes on me; the tears did wildly flow; and with her little lips she said, "Confound you, let me go!"

EDUCATIONAL.

BY H. PRESNELL.

COMMON SCHOOLS.



THE HOPE OF OUR COUNTRY.

"There is within every man a divine ideal the type after which he was created, the germ of a perfect person, and it is the office of education to favor and direct the germs."—KANT.

LOOKING out for a place to light—the office seekers.

We can't afford to pay taxes for public schools, we must pay our debts.—Politician.

Miss Conard's school at Johnson City was a complete success. She found everything in confusion. She reduced order out of that confusion. She is a noble woman and an excellent teacher. Good teachers make good schools. Education tells. Culture has a wonderful charm over even the rude children of the colored people. Miss Conard's school has done an immense good to the school interest. She will return to Philadelphia in a few days.

SOMETHING NICE.

At Keen's Gallery the Photograph of the model school house of the county. Go and buy one. They are nice and cheap.

OLD SCHOOL CLAIMS.

These claims now in the hands of teachers ought to be paid. The County Court will doubtless take some action in the premises at the April term, next Monday.

It will be remembered that these claims are for the years 1870-1872 and 3. The bulk of them is for 1873. The school money for these years was not kept separate from other funds, and the result shows that the school money was not properly applied. We do not believe that it was intentional. We bring no accusations further than this: that the careless way in which the county finances have been managed from time immemorial has certainly led to trouble and difficulties.

The way out of the trouble in the present case is plain. Let the County Court pass an order requiring the tax collector to take up those claims in payment of county taxes.

A step in the Right Direction.

The School Commissioners of the 12th district intend to pay their school teachers only \$12 per month hereafter. A move in the right direction, and which should be followed by other commissioners.—*Greenville Intelligencer.*

The above is a grand suggestion. Economy is a fine horse and rides delightfully where ignorance is bliss. Repudiate the State Bonds, and cut down the teachers' wages and you will soon pay the State debt. Then we all will have a good time and nothing to do but glory in our ignorance.

TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS.

Thousands of dollars are annually paid out of the State Treasury to maintain the expenses of the Legislature and to operate the machinery of the Courts. These taxes are paid without murmur under the conviction that every citizen is obligated to support the Government. To contribute to the maintenance of law and Government is clearly one of the highest duties of citizenship and should be cheerfully performed. But how is it when the taxpayers are called upon to support the public schools? What a hue and cry are raised against our system of common education on account of its complication and expensiveness! What loud demands are made for curtailment in this direction. It is all right for the State to pay out thousands of dollars for the administration of its various departments, but when the children—the wards of the State—its hope and promise are to be educated for the responsibilities of life how often do we hear the declaration, "let every man educate his own children and taxation for this purpose is nothing more than robbery."

"THE PUPIL."

We come now to consider the object upon which and for which the teacher is to labor. The child is a compound being, composed of body and mind. It is with the mind more than with the body, that the teacher is concerned; and yet he finds such an intimate connection between the mental and physical organisms, that he is compelled to give careful attention to the health and care of the body. The body is the only instrument through which the mind manifests itself, and it is with the manifestations thus made that the teacher is concerned. The ease and freedom, and to a large extent, the character of the mind's actions, depend upon the condition of the body, and this depends largely upon the amount and quality of food, clothing, exercise and air. The last two of these are under the immediate control of the teacher during the attendance of the child at school, and the first two can, to a greater or less extent, be modified by his influence. Exercise and pure air at the proper temperature, are of paramount importance. Great pains should be taken by the builders of our school houses to so construct them, that an abundant supply of air, properly heated, should be constantly

admitted to each room, and the impure air as constantly withdrawn. Teachers should become thoroughly conversant with the plans of heating and ventilation, and regulate their rooms accordingly.

Such physical exercise should be given by the practice of light gymnastic, or otherwise, as the teacher in his discretion should deem beneficial. The object of these exercises is not to develop muscle, but for rest, and they should be continued only long enough to give the recreation needed. Much can be done to correct bad habits in dress, by judicious advice, privately given in most cases. Instructions upon the injurious and beneficial effects of different kinds of food and modes of dress, should be given from time to time.

THE MIND.—The teacher has to do chiefly with mind; and yet it is a remarkable fact that the average teacher knows less of the nature and laws of mental growth and of mental activity, than of any other subject with which he has to deal. The man who should undertake to prescribe for the sick, having no knowledge of the physical organism, is not more of a quack than he, who, utterly ignorant of the science mind, assumes to direct the development and cultivation of it. It is especially important that the teacher should know in what the mind of the child differs from that of the adult, in order that the mistakes may not be made of attempting to nourish one upon the mental food alone adapted to the other. It is not my intention, to do more than to suggest in a general way, the preparatory work to be done by the teacher in this and some other departments; but he, who would work intelligently, must know the order of the development of the faculties of the intellect, and the method of instruction adapted to each stage. He must know something also of the laws of memory, of imagination, and of reason. He should understand the action of the mind in its three distinct manifestations of Intellect, Sensibility and Will, and the order of their dependence so that he may know how, not only to obtain the intellectual results desired, but also to secure the greatest possible development of the moral nature as well.

Every successful teacher of long experience, has unconsciously learned much of this from observation just as the person with a natural taste for music or painting will, by constant practice, learn without a master the fundamental rules of his art.

E. W.

FLOGGING IN SCHOOL.

H. PRESNELL:—In your columns of the 16th inst. appeared an article upon flogging in school, in answer to your articles of a former date, the writer of the last named article strongly opposes the use of the rod in school. The writer says, "Love is the great ruling power that is to conquer and govern the world;" that, in some cases, is true, but not in all; while we may govern and control some children by mild means, others of different dispositions and temperaments can be controlled only by rigor. I speak from experience, an experience of over twenty-six years with children in the school room. I never, in all that time, favored the idea of whipping, and tried to rule by love, until I was compelled to use the rod, or fail to control.

"N." says, "when it comes to this, &c., it is a proof that some one has failed in his highest duty toward the child, &c." Well, suppose the parents have spared the rod and spoiled the child as Solomon says, is the teacher to be blamed? Would he not be justifiable in conquering the spoiled child, though he had to use the rod, and that severely? I heard a teacher say that, if his children were whipped at school, he would take them from school immediately; this surprised me, when I heard him give an account of one of his pupils that could not be controlled; and who had been the cause of breaking up one or two schools, but he gave him a severe flogging for the first offence, which not only conquered the boy, but brought about a reformation, and when he had grown up to manhood, he thanked his teacher for it and attributed his morality to that severe flogging. Now let us see how that compares with the teaching of the Bible. Solomon says, "Withhold not correction from the child; for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." Again, "He that spareth his rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betime." Will "N." tell us how much love the sparing of the rod is an evidence of? I quote again, "But I have my doubts whether he meant by that just what many suppose." Well, I suppose he meant a rod, or a whip; for it is nothing less than corporal punishment inflicted with the rod, listen: "If thou beatest him with the rod, yes indeed it does mean 'Needful discipline' and the result of the rod brings about that discipline.

"N." says, "children are not ours to do with just as we please, &c." If parents are compelled to use the rod in order to correct a half dozen children in the family, how much more useful is the rod in school, where twenty or thirty families of children meet, forty or fifty boys and girls, some of the worst kind, who have to be whipped at home every day for bad conduct, tell me, if a parents love and admonitions will not subjugate their stubborn bears, how shall a teacher rule with love alone?

There is but one conclusion to which I can arrive. If "N." is correct, Solomon was not as wise as the Almighty designed him to be, and if Solomon was what God said "The wisest man," then it is plain who is wrong.

T. A. D.

March, 24th, 1876.

SPRING TRADE 1876.

J. W. PARMELEE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Notions, White and Fancy Goods,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, ETC.

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE

We invite the attention of Merchants to our

SPRING STOCK

Which is complete in all, lines, and which we offer at

Eastern Prices and on Eastern Terms.

A Full Line of Seth Thomas and Other Makes of Clocks

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO ORDERS

October 7, 1875, 1876.

1876.

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COWAN, McCLUNG & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

SPRING

STOCK, which they are offering at VERY LOW PRICES. Many Goods at lower

figures than prevailed before the war. A very long experience in the trade, has given us decided advantages in the selection of GOODS suited to the wants of every merchant. As we buy for CASH, pay no rents, sell

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND HARDWARE.

Five Different Departments,

All under one roof—without extra expense. We claim to be able to offer merchants

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SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Gay Street. - - - Knoxville, Tennessee.

My Countrymen

Look to your interest

me and examine

my splendid as-

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STOVES,

TIN-WARE,

AND PUMPS.

before you make purchases.

I AM NOW OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC THE LARGEST AND BEST assorted Stock of Goods in my line that has been in Jonesboro' in the last ten years. My prices are so low that no one can under-sell me. And the quality of my Goods are equal to the best.

To the Merchants of Upper East Tennessee, I will duplicate any eastern bill. If you want the best Pump Cook Stove, a specialty, the best House-wares and the best Cooks, always buy it. Call and see me.

THO. B. SALTS, Jonesboro', Tenn.

March 21st, 1876.

DRUG STORE

JOHN S. MATHES,

No. 3, Cox's Row, Jonesboro', Tennessee.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Sugar and Coffee,

Tobacco, Segars, Confectioneries, School Books,

etc. etc. In fact a full Stock of everything usually found in a

Drug store. Prescriptions carefully compounded

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Mr. J. D. Cox, has just returned from New York, where he purchased a splendid Stock of Goods which he is offering at reduced prices for

Cash or Produce. He has in Store almost every article that can be called for. He wishes to call particular attention to his splendid stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured by the "Bay State Shoe and Leather Company." Every

pair from the "Silver Tip to the Iron Claw" is warranted by the Company.

Any article in this line failing to give satisfaction can be returned and the money

will be refunded. Thanking the people of Washington County, for past favors I

respectfully ask them to call and look at my goods and they will be convinced

that I am selling better bargains than can be had at other places.

J. D. COX, Jonesboro', Tenn.

October 14 1875.